Appl. No. 10/014,676
Amendment dated May 22, 2007
Reply to Office Action of February 22, 2007

Remarks/Arguments

Claims 1-21 are pending and stand rejected on varying grounds under § 103(a).

No Claims have been amended. No new matter has been added by any amendments.

In view of the comments below and the number of errors in the indicated rejections and arguments, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider the present application including claims 1-21, withdraw the rejection of these claims, and move this application to allowance.

Applicant is appreciative of the obvious efforts that have been extended in searching and examining the present application.

a)   Claims 1-2 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dehner, et al (US Pat. No.6,882,677 B2) in view of Anvekar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1) in view of Gwon, et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0016655 A1).

Claim 1 is in independent form with claim 2 and 6 dependent thereon. As noted in earlier communication, Dehner, et al and Gwon et al. qualify as prior art if at all only under 102(e) and Applicant reserves the right to file an appropriate Declaration regarding conception and due diligence, if needed.

The Examiner cites Dehner et al. and others in the rejection of claim 1. Claim 1 defines an approach for communicating in and around a localized wireless coverage area with specific features speaking to what happens when communication is established via a wide area network when the source mobile subscriber is outside a neighborhood cell and subsequently determines that a neighborhood cell is available and that the source unit is a subscriber thereto, i.e., a handoff

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from the wide area network to the ad hoc wireless network is undertaken. Dehner et al speaks

only to handoffs from one NAP to another NAP and never discusses a handoff from a wide area

network to a local area or ad hoc network. The only mention of a wide area network made by

Dehner et al is noting that such networks have included handoff provisions (see col. 4, lines 55-

56). Thus Applicant respectfully submits that Dehner et al is not a relevant reference and thus

not a proper reference for a rejection of pending claim 1.

Furthermore, with reference to claim 1, the Examiner maintains that "Dehner et al.

discloses defining a neighborhood cell by transmitting a localized wireless coverage area-

identifying signal (see col. 8, lines 53-58) (see col. 1, lines 13-30, Wireless LANs (WLANs) such

as Bluetooth, Home RF, 802.11, ...these networks are designed and constructed to provide adhoc

wireless network... .Essentially, in part to keep the networks simple and inexpensive, provisions

for mobility management, such as handoff from one coverage area to another that may be

considered and present in and associated with wide are networks (WLANs) such as cellular

phone systems have not been included in WLAN) (see col. 4, lines 55-56);"

Applicant respectfully disagrees and notes that Dehner et al discusses an ad hoc network

discovery scheme. According to Dehner et al "... the slave [communication unit] will broadcast

an inquiry sequence and the master [NAP] will respond with a message indicating supported

services and an ID (col. 3, lines 45-47). The slave then completes a service access routine." In

Applicant's view this is different than transmitting a signal that identifies a localized wireless

coverage area for a neighborhood cell all as claimed since the NAP would have to broadcast this

signal.

The Examiner continues, alleging that Dehner et al shows or suggests "... Establishing communication between a source mobile subscriber unit (see col. 2, lines 60-67) and a destination unit when the source mobile subscriber unit is outside of the neighborhood cell (see col. 3, lines 1-5); receiving the localized wireless coverage area identifying signal (see col. 4, lines 55-56, discover other NAPs and exchange their respective IDs); switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit enters the neighborhood cell to maintain the communication between the source mobile subscriber unit and the destination unit (col. 8, lines 3-5, communication continues and time seamless)"

Applicant respectfully disagrees noting that in Dehner et al, the source mobile subscriber unit never switches a communication on a wide area network over to ad hoc wireless network coverage as this subscriber unit is always on the ad hoc network and merely switches from one NAP to another NAP via the processes, etc. disclosed (see abstract among other passages, FIG. 7; 703, 709, 713). The Examiner concedes as much noting "... Dehner et al. is silent to disclosing if the establishing of communication between a source mobile subscriber unit and a destination unit is achieved through wide area network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit is outside of the neighborhood cell, switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage."

Next, the Examiner alleges that "... Bahl et al. discloses a system of communicating in and around a localized wireless coverage area (see figure 2, page 4, [0031], switching over);" Applicant presumes this is an erroneous reference to and citation of Bahl et al, as that reference is not part of the present rejection and the citations in the ensuing discussion seem to refer to Anvekar et al. Applicant will discuss the Examiner's comments and views as though his discussion was intended to refer to and cite passages from Anvekar, et al.

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Anvekar et al. describes an approach for a handoff of a mobile unit from one master station to another in an indoor wireless cellular communication network. The handoff process includes the mobile unit, acting as a master and establishing an ad hoc cell with another mobile unit, which is a slave unit to a second master station and forwarding communication for the mobile unit through the slave unit until the mobile unit can become a slave to the second master station (see, e.g., abstract). Anvekar et al is concerned with a local area network, i.e., an indoor wireless cellular network. In fact as is known in the arts, the constructs and limitations etc noted in Anvekar et al. are those used in a local or pico-area network known as a Bluetooth network (e.g., Master; Slave; maximum of seven slaves, col. 1, 1. 26-27; base or mobile can be slave or master, col. 3, 1. 37-39; access point, col. 3, 1. 58; pico cellular networks, col. 6, 1. 41, etc.). In fact each of the networks (Master (M1), Master (M2), mobile to mobile connection, etc.) is an ad hoc network as that term is understood in Bluetooth and the arts in general. Nothing in Anvekar et al shows or suggests a wide area network or handoff to or from such a network. Although Anvekar et al speaks of a cellular network, nothing in this reference shows or suggests a wide area wireless network.

With reference (Applicant believes) to Anvekar et al., the Examiner alleges "If the establishing of communication between a source mobile subscriber unit (see figure 6, col. 6, lines 18-26) and a destination unit (see figure 4, col. 4, lines 18-26) is achieved through wide area network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit is outside of the neighborhood cell (ad hoc), switching over (handoff) to ad hoc wireless network coverage when the source mobile subscriber enter the neighborhood cell (see figure 4, col. 6, lines 20-26, col. 6, lines 50-67);"

Applicant respectfully disagrees. In Anvekar et al., the cited passages at col. 4 and col. 6 speak to establishing an ad hoc cell with a mobile unit that becomes the master for the ad hoc cell. Claim 1 requires that a neighborhood cell be defined via an identifying signal from a neighborhood cell transmitter; establishing communication between a source and destination unit; and if the establishing is through wide area network coverage when the source unit is outside the neighborhood cell, receiving the identifying signal and if the source unit is a subscriber, switching over to ad hoc network coverage when the source enters the neighborhood cell all as claimed.

In Anvekar et al., the source mobile unit (handoff mobile unit 205) is the unit that establishes the ad hoc network pico-cell by paging for slave units (see fig 1A, 104, 105) and choosing slaves (see 108). One might argue that the handoff unit 205 of Anvekar et al could be construed as the neighborhood cell transmitter, since it sends an "identifying" signal (pages slaves). The handoff unit 205 of Anvekar et al does not receive the identifying signal and any determination of being a subscriber is non sense as it is the master of the ad hoc cell. Even the notion of entering the cell requires one to construe creation of the cell as entering.

Claim 1 requires that a communication between a source and destination unit be established and a neighborhood cell defined by a received identifying signal. If the communication is established in a wide area network and the identifying signal is received (and source is a subscriber), switching over to ad hoc coverage when the source unit enters the neighborhood cell to thus maintain the communication between the source and the destination unit is undertaken.

This is clearly not taught or suggested by Anvekar et al. According to Anvekar et al (col. 3 , lines 64 – col. 4, lines 1 et sequence), when mobile unit 205 moves beyond the handoff boundary and is now disconnected from master unit 203. If capacity is available on master unit 204, mobile unit 205 becomes a slave on that unit completing a handoff (without any indication of how this is done) (col. 4, lines 3-8). If master unit 204 is busy (maximum number of slaves is present), mobile unit sets about creating an ad hoc coverage area wherein it is the master unit (col. 4, lines 9-24). This is clearly distinct from the claimed receiving an identifying signal that defines a neighborhood cell and upon entering the neighborhood cell switching wide area communication over to ad hoc communication all as claimed.

Applicant concedes that the handoff unit of Anvekar et al is communicating with some destination unit in one ad hoc cell (i.e. with M1 base station as the Master), and when it leaves that cell if no other ad hoc cell is available, forms a new ad hoc cell and then communicates via that new ad hoc cell and corresponding slave units, until the other ad hoc cell is available (has capacity). There is no communication established via a wide area network in Anvekar et al or switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage upon entry into a neighborhood cell.

The Examiner further alleges "If the establishing of communication between a source mobile subscriber unit (see figure 4, col. 6, lines 18-26) and a destination unit (see figure 4, col. 6, lines 18-26) is achieved through the ad hoc wireless network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit is within the neighborhood cell, switching over to the wide area network coverage when -the source mobile subscriber mobile unit exists [sic] the neighborhood cell. Again nothing in Anvekar et al. shows or suggest wide area coverage or switching thereto upon exit from a neighborhood cell. Any switch over that occurs is unrelated to exiting a neighborhood

cell and only dependent on availability of capacity on an ad hoc cell other than the one created by

the handover unit.

Thus and at least in view of the above comments and in contrast to the Examiner's view,

Anvekar et al does not show or suggest either 1) if the establishing of communication between a

source mobile subscriber unit and a destination unit is achieved through wide area network

coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit is outside of the neighborhood cell, switching

over to ad hoc wireless network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit enters the

neighborhood cell; or 2) if the establishing of communication between a source mobile

subscriber unit and a destination unit is achieved through the ad hoc wireless network coverage

when the source mobile subscriber unit is within the neighborhood cell, switching over to the

wide area wireless network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit exits the

neighborhood cell.   Hence combining Anvekar et al with Dehner does not show these features of

claim 1.

The Examiner concedes "However, the combined system (Dehner - Anvekar) is silent to

disclosing determining whether the source mobile subscriber unit is a subscriber on the

neighborhood cell and if the source mobile subscriber unit is a subscriber, switching over." And

then maintains that Gwon et al., among other features shows or suggests "determining whether

the source mobile subscriber unit is a subscriber on the neighborhood cell and if the source

mobile subscriber unit is a subscriber, switching over (see page 6, [0051], authentication, security

process)"

Gwon et al's system is supporting a handoff between IP routers, but the wireless air

interface is consistent between router coverage areas in the same way that a cellular subscriber

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handoffs between base stations using the same cellular air interface. Cellular systems also

perform authentication when handing over between cells. But the present claims are referring to a

handoff from a cellular wide area air interface to an ad hoc air interface (such as 802.11) and

vice-a-versa. This requires validation that the subscriber is allowed to be serviced by a different

network each time the handoff occurs and no such teaching is made in Gwon et al.

Thus and in view of the above discussions it is clear that these three references taken

individually or in any combination do not show or suggest all features of claim 1 or any claims

dependent on claim 1 (i.e., claims 2-8). Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the

Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-2 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Dehner, et al (US Pat. No.6,882,677 B2) in view of Anvekar, et al. (U.S.

Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1) and further in view of Gwon et al. (U.S. Patent No. 2003/0016655 A1).

b)   Claims 3-5, 7, and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

combined system (Dehner-Anvekar-Gwon) in view of Razavillar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,009,952

B1).

Claims 3-5, 7, and 8 are dependent on claim 1. As noted above, claim 1 appears to be

allowable over the cited references (Dehner et al, Anvekar et al, and Gwon et al). Thus at least

by virtue of dependency, claims 3-5, 7, and 8 should also be allowable.

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection

of claims 3-5, 7, and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dehner, et al (US Pat.

No.6,882,677 B2) in view of Anvekar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1) and Gwon et al. (U.S.

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Patent No. 2003/0016655 A1) and further in view of Razavilar, et al., (US Pat. No.7,009,952

B1).

c)   Claims 9-10 and 11-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Dehner, et al (US Pat. No.6,882,677 B2) in view of Anvekar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1)

in view of Gwon, et al. (US Pat. No. 2003/0016655 A1).

Claim 9 is independent in form with claims 10 and 11-12 dependent thereon. Claim 9

defines a method of establishing a packet data route via a wide area network, e.g., cellular

network and responsive to excess frame errors via the wide area network, switching over to an

ad-hoc network coverage when an appropriate cell is available and authorized (subscription in

affect). E.g., when excess frame errors are detected and the unit is near a local coffee shop with

ad-hoc coverage, the unit can switch over to the coffee shop ad-hoc system. Claim 9 specifically

recites:

> "A method of communicating in and around a localized wireless coverage area,
> comprising:
>   establishing a data packet route to a destination unit through wide area network
> coverage;
>   determining whether a predetermined number of network frame errors have been
> received subsequent to the establishing of a wide area communication route to a
> destination unit through a wide area network coverage mode of operation; and
>   switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage to maintain the data packet
> route to the destination unit upon determining that the data packet route is being
> disrupted and upon entry into a defined neighborhood cell, the switching over further
> conditioned on receiving a localized wireless coverage area identifying signal and
> determining whether service is available and authorized in the defined neighborhood
> cell."

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Referring to claim 9, the Examiner maintains that "Dehner discloses determining whether a

predetermined number of network frame errors (see col. 5, lines 3-5) have been received

subsequent to the establishing of a wide area communication route to a destination (see col. 5,

lines 3-5, signal quality such received signal strength (RSSI), or bit error rate)" and then

seemingly contradicts this allegation with "However Dehner is silent to disclosing the

establishing of a wide area communication route to a destination unit through a wide area

network coverage mode of operation."

The Examiner then alleges that "Anvekar discloses establishing a data packet to a

destination unit through wide area network coverage (see figure 4, col. 6. lines 18-26); the

establishing of a wide area communication route to a destination unit through a wide area

network coverage mode of operation; switching over (see. col. 6, lines 18-26, handoff) to ad hoc

wireless network coverage upon determining that the data packet route is being disrupted and

upon entry into a defined neighborhood cell; switching over further conditioned on received a

localized wireless coverage area identifying signal (col. 6, lines 18-26) and determining whether

service is available is in the defined neighborhood cell (see col. 6, lines 18-26)."

From the discussions above with reference to claim 1 etc., Applicant submits in stark

contrast to the Examiner's views, that Anvekar et al does not show or suggest wide area coverage

or switching between wide area and ad hoc coverage or doing so based on the claimed

circumstances (receiving a localized coverage area identifying signal, etc.).

The Examiner continues noting "However, the combined system (Dehner - Anvekar) are

silent to disclosing authorized in the defined neighborhood cell." The Examiner next cites and

alleges that "Gwon et al., see figure 1, discloses the invention provides a way to reduce packet

latency, packet loss and packet jitter that result when communications between a mobile node

and one or more other fixed or mobile correspondent nodes id dynamically handed-off from one

neighboring node to another due to a change in location of the mobile node within the network

(see page 3, [0026], page 5, [0049], [0050], page 6, [0053]; page 9, [0084]); comprising:

- switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage to maintain the communication
  between the source mobile subscriber unit and the destination unit; and when the source
  mobile subscriber unit exists the neighborhood cell to maintain the communication
  between the source mobile subscriber unit and the destination unit (see page 5, [0049],
  [0050], As mobile node (MN) 135 reaches intermediary location B and continues toward
  location C, in order to maintain communication with the network it must identify a new
  local router and establish a new network link to replace the link with local router R1) (see
  page 6, [0050], packets transmitted to the home IP address of mobile node 135 will be
  tunneled by the home area router to mobile node 135 at its new care of IP address);
  determining whether service is available is and authorized in the defined neighborhood
  cell (see [0051], those skilled in the art understand that in addition to the router
  identification, registration and rerouting processes that must occur during hand-off
  between local routers R1 and R2, mobile node authentication and security processes may
  also be required. Authentication and security processes are intended to ensure that the
  node communicating on the new network link is authentic and <u>authorized</u> so as to avoid
  problems like eavesdropping; active replay attacks, and other types of attacks and
  unauthorized access to confidential data)."

The Examiner continues "Both Dehner, Anvekar, and Gwon discloses the ad-hoc wireless

network. Gwon recognizes switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage to maintain the

communication between the source mobile subscriber unit and the destination unit; and when the

source mobile subscriber unit exists the neighborhood cell to maintain the communication

between the source mobile subscriber unit and the destination unit. Thus, it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined

system (Dehner - Anvekar) with the teaching of Gwon to provide switching over to ad hoc

wireless network coverage to maintain the communication between the source mobile subscriber

unit and the destination unit; and when the source mobile subscriber unit exists the neighborhood

cell to maintain the communication between the source mobile subscriber unit and the

destination unit in order to maintain communication within the network. Therefore, the combined

system would have been enable to prevent the loss of any, packets during hand-off."

Applicant is not sure what most of the Examiner's comments immediately above are

directed to. In an earlier response, Applicant noted that Gwon discusses a third generation

mobile access IP data network [0029] and more specifically an IMT-2000 cellular system [0016],

[0036]. As Gwon notes (CDMA, W-CDMA) [0040 - 0041] and as is well known, third

generation cellular systems use a single air interface (e.g., air interface between BTS 150 and

mobile nodes 135, 140) and data is formed into IP data packets, which are delivered to the IP

network via the air interface, specifically cellular traffic channel data frames. Gwon does show

or suggest a data packet routed from one unit (mobile node 135) to a destination unit

(correspondent node 140). Gwon does discuss handing off a mobile node from one agent to

another where these agents may be accessed via different cellular base transmitter sites (BTS)

150 (see FIG. 4 for example). Gwon specifically discusses a cellular handoff from one BTS to

another BTS that requires IP data packets to be address reconfigured and routed into the data

network using care of address procedures as defined by Mobile IP and IETF RFC 2261 (see FIG.

2, 3 and corresponding discussions [0044-0051]). Gwon discusses a scheme whereby handoffs

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within a cellular system can be predicted and thus any latency required for the handoff can

allegedly be improved (see abstract for example).

Gwon does not show or suggest anything that remotely resembles an ad-hoc network or

ah-hoc network coverage or any hand off from a wide area network or cellular network to any

other network or any other ad-hoc network or vice-a-versa. The Examiner appears to consider a

cellular BTS or BTS coverage area as an ad hoc network or ad hoc network coverage and

somehow construes a handoff between different cellular BTS as the claimed wide area network

to neighborhood cell (ad hoc) and neighborhood cell to wide area network communication switch

over. This is clearly an improper construction of the reference and does not comport with the

understanding of those of ordinary skill in the field.

Those of ordinary skill know that a BTS is part of a cellular system, e.g., the fixed

transmitter that supports the cellular wide area air interface with mobile units. Similarly those of

ordinary skill know that ad hoc systems or coverage areas are those where links or connections

are "opportunity" based rather than generally pervasive (thus ad hoc). Since the ad hoc systems

are not generally available, these systems use different air interface standards and conventions.

See the present specification, for example, paragraph beginning at page 4, line 14 for further

clarification. All that Gwon shows or suggests is a way of doing handoffs in a packet based

cellular system that is akin to well known processes for handoffs within known cellular systems.

In view of the above discussion, this assertion even if true does not show or suggest the

claimed switching over to ad hoc wireless network coverage ... as claimed. All that Gwon et al

shows is hand offs or re-routing of IP messages within a network, e.g., a wide area network from

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one BTS to another BTS. While Gwon does discuss authentication within a wide area network,

nothing is said or suggested about authorization on a different network, etc as noted above.

Furthermore none of the references show or suggest conditioning the switching over ... as

claimed, i.e., conditioned on receiving coverage area identifying signal and determining whether

service is authorized on the defined neighborhood cell.

Thus this combination of references does not show or suggest taken in any combination

all features of claim 9 or at least by virtue of dependency, any of dependent claims 10-15.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the

rejection of claims 9-10 and 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dehner, et

al (US Pat. No.6,882,677 B2) in view of Anvekar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1) in view of

Gwon, et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0016655 A1).

d)   Claims 13-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

combined system (Dehner-Anvekar-Gwon) in view of Olkkonen, et al (US Pat. No.6,842,460

B1).

Claims 13-15 are dependent on claim 9 and claim 9 is believed to be allowable over these

references. Thus at least by virtue of dependency, claims 13-15 should also be allowable.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the

rejection of claims 13-15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dehner, et al (US

Pat. No.6,882,677 B2) in view of Anvekar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1) in view of Gwon,

et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0016655 A1) and further in view of Olkkonen, et al. (U.S. Patent No.

6,842,460 B1).

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e)   Claims 16-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anvekar

(U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,805 B1) in view of Karaoguz. (US Patent. No. 7,114,010 B2).

Claim 16 is independent and claims 17-20 are dependent on claim 16. Claim 16 defines a

wireless neighborhood communications system and specifically recites as part of that system:

"a last hop node for defining a neighborhood cell;

a source mobile subscriber unit including a first source transceiver for

communicating through wide area wireless network coverage outside of the

neighborhood cell, and a second source transceiver for communicating through ad hoc

wireless network coverage within the neighborhood cell;

a destination unit including a first destination transceiver for communicating

through the wide area wireless network coverage outside of the neighborhood cell, and

a second destination transceiver for communicating through the ad hoc wireless

network coverage within the neighborhood cell;

the last hop node further for causing the source mobile subscriber unit to

communicate with the destination unit through the wide area wireless network coverage

when the source mobile subscriber unit is outside of the neighborhood cell, and for

causing the source mobile subscriber unit to communicate with the destination unit

through the ad hoc wireless network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit is

within the neighborhood cell."

Referring to claim 16, the Examiner alleges that "Anvekar et al. discloses a last hop

node (figure 4, M1, M2) for defining a neighborhood cell (see figure 4, col. 4, lines 18-26); the

last hop node (figure 4, M1, M2) further for causing the source mobile subscriber unit to

communicate with the destination unit through the conventional wireless network coverage

when the source mobile subscriber unit is outside of the neighborhood cell, and for causing the'

source mobile subscriber unit to communicate with the destination unit through ad hoc wireless

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network coverage when the source mobile subscriber unit is within the neighborhood cell (see

col. 6, lines 18-26)."

Applicant respectfully disagrees noting that claim 16 recites wide area wireless network

coverage rather than conventional wireless network coverage as alleged by the Examiner. As

noted above, Anvekar et al does not discuss or suggest wide area coverage and furthermore as

taught by Anvekar et al, communication via M1 or M2 rather than the mobile 205 created ad

hoc cell and slave units is not conditioned on being within or without a neighborhood cell, but

strictly based on availability of M1 or M2 (see fig 1A, 107, 112). The claimed last hop node

and functionality thereof are clearly not shown or suggested by M1 or M2. Karaoguz et al does

not supply or suggest the missing features whether taken alone or together with Anvekar et al.

Thus the references cited by the Examiner taken in any combination fail to show the claimed last

hop node and functionality of such a node as recited by claim 16 and claims dependent on claim

16. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the

rejection of claims 16-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anvekar (U.S. Pat.

No. 6,377,805 B1) in view of Karaoguz. (US Patent. No. 7,114,010 B2).

f)   Claim 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined

system (Anvekar-Karaoguz) in view Rozavilar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,009,952 B1).

Claim 21 is dependent on claim 16 and claim 16 is believed to be allowable over these

references and thus claim 21 at least by virtue of dependency should likewise be allowable.

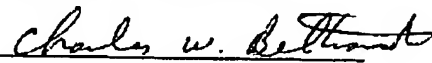Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the

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rejection of claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined system

(Anvekar-Karaoguz) in view Rozavilar, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,009,952 B1).

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims, as amended, clearly and

patentably distinguish over the cited references of record and as such are to be deemed allowable.

Such allowance is hereby earnestly and respectfully solicited at an early date. If the Examiner

has any suggestions or comments or questions, calls are welcomed at the phone number below.

Although it is not anticipated that any fees are due or payable since this response is being

timely filed within two months of the Final Office Action and no other fees appear to be due or

payable, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees that may be required or credit

any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-3435. This response if being filed in a

representative capacity by Charles W. Bethards, Registration number 36,453, in accordance with

the provisions of 37 CFR 1.34.

Respectfully submitted,

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